

SPORTS



PRG sportsmen, participants in a 33-km peace race held under the motto, "Athletics for Peace, Against Nuclear Weapons", finishing in Brno.

Photo ADN-TASS

Tournament is over and still continues

The women's interzonal chess tournament in Zhizhkovodsk has formally ended but yet continues. The thing is that 15 scheduled rounds named the holders of only two passes to the next stage, the challengers' tournament — Soviet Grandmaster Maria Lutinskaya who came out on top with 11 points, and Wu Mingchen of China who ran up half a point behind.

The third pass will be vied for in an extra match of six games by Lyudmila Zelisova of the USSR and Agnieszka Brusman of Poland who shared third-fourth place with ten points each. They will play in Zhizhkovodsk too.

In a word, the tournament ended in the same way as a men's one in Tunis, where Viktor Gavrikov and Alexander Chernin shared third-fourth place. In their extra match just ended in Moscow, International Master Chernin beat Grandmaster Gavrikov 3.5-2.5.

Meanwhile, the second women's interzonal, which offers also three passes, continues in Havana. As many as four entrants led after six rounds — Nana Alexandria and Nana Iremian, both of the USSR, as well as Pia Cramling of Sweden and Diana Nucu of Romania.

There are two women's interzonals at all, while the men have three. Two of them are already over, and the third one continues at Biel, Switzerland. After seven rounds the leaders are Soviet Grandmasters Andrei Sokolov and Rafael Vaganian who have 5.5 points each, and the third Soviet participant, experienced Lev Polugayevsky has four points.

Viktor BAKIN

Sanctions eased

Having considered in Zurich an appeal by the English Football Association over the ban on international play in all countries for the English clubs following the tragic events in Brussels, FIFA has somewhat changed its original ruling allowing English teams to enter international tournaments outside Europe.

English clubs will be banned from play in Europe indefinitely and Liverpool—for yet another three years.

African Games to be held in Kenya

The 4th African Games, which have been adjourned several times, are to take place in Kenya on August 8-22, 1987, said in Nairobi a spokesman for the Kenyan Ministry of Culture and Social Services.

These pictures were taken during wrestling training session and a gymnastic contest at the new sports complex in Moscow. Every day the complex receives more than five thousand students from vocational schools and technical colleges for training in various sporting activities. There are also training sections for children and elderly people.

Photos by Alexander Yakovlev

Jubilee championship of 'musketeers'

The 40th world fencing championship has begun in Barcelona, Spain. The first event in the Blau-Gran Palace of Sport is the men's foil. The Soviet team is led by five-time world champion Alexander Romanov from Minsk.

According to specialists, there will be still competition in all individual and team events, for fencing is steadily gaining popularity in various countries, and

there are top-notch fencers in Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Italy, France, West Germany, the GDR and China.

The Soviet team mainly comprises winners and medalists of a national championship held a month ago in Moscow, the team's chief coach and many-time world champion Vladimir Nazimov, and not only to growing competition but due to the fact that personnel turnover in our fencing pique is taking place.

The championship will end July 21.

Games a year away

According to the Prensa Latina news agency, a congress of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization has ended in the town of Santiago de los Caballeros in the Dominican Republic. The participants heard reports by the organizing committee of the 15th Central American and Caribbean Games due to start in the Dominican Republic on July 5, 1986.

For the first time yet the organization decided to hold some events in other countries — rowing in Mexico, field hockey in Jamaica, and fencing in Cuba.

It was reported that according to preliminary estimates over 3,000 athletes will attend.

ICE HOCKEY: A NEW START

Soviet ice-hockey teams have started warming up for the new season, and fans hope that the national team will regain the world title and that the leaders CAC and Moscow Dynamo will face stronger domestic opposition this time — the national team surely needs new blood.

We have already reported that the championship, getting under way on September 20, will have a new format. All the points the teams score from start to finish will count in to make all of them go out in every game and not hope to begin from scratch in the final tournament.

There will be 12 initial starters at the first stage, while the second one will already have only ten in competition. Specialists see the championship as the chief test for players simultaneously aspiring for spots on the national team.

Each time the message reads:

The Decade has contributed to the growth of political awareness among women; raised their role in the life of their country and in international affairs;

the Soviet Union has actively supported the Decade;

it calls its contribution to the implementation of its noble

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Peace vessel sabotaged in New Zealand

London. The explosion which sank "The Rainbow Warrior" was an attempt to liquidate the leaders of the International environmental union, which opposes the French nuclear tests in the Pacific, said one of the directors of the organization P. Moore. Speaking in Oakland, New Zealand, he said that the union's members are full of resolve to continue the campaign against the French experiments with nuclear weapons on the Mururoa Atoll.

"The Rainbow Warrior" is the flagship of a flotilla of vessels on which peace champions from many countries in the region planned to set out from New Zealand early next month for

the shores of French Polynesia on an expedition of protest against the nuclear tests France has been carrying out for more than ten years on the Mururoa Atoll. However, the time bomb blast made the ship's hull leak, and it capsized. One crew member was killed in the attack.

The sabotage in Oakland's harbour had other far-reaching aims. By exploding a bomb on board a peace ship, some forces have attempted to put pressure on the Government of New Zealand which is firm in its line towards making the Pacific a nuclear-free zone and which refused to allow ships carrying nuclear weapons into its territorial waters.

KRYTRONS FOR A PAKISTANI BOMB

New York. With US connivance the military regime of Pakistan has made yet another step to developing its own nuclear weapons.

The ABC TV network quotes some "intelligence sources" as saying that Islamabad has secretly obtained a large batch of special electronic devices of American make used in nuclear bomb fuses. These devices known as krytrons have already arrived at a secret nuclear centre outside Islamabad which

is currently actively developing nuclear weapons.

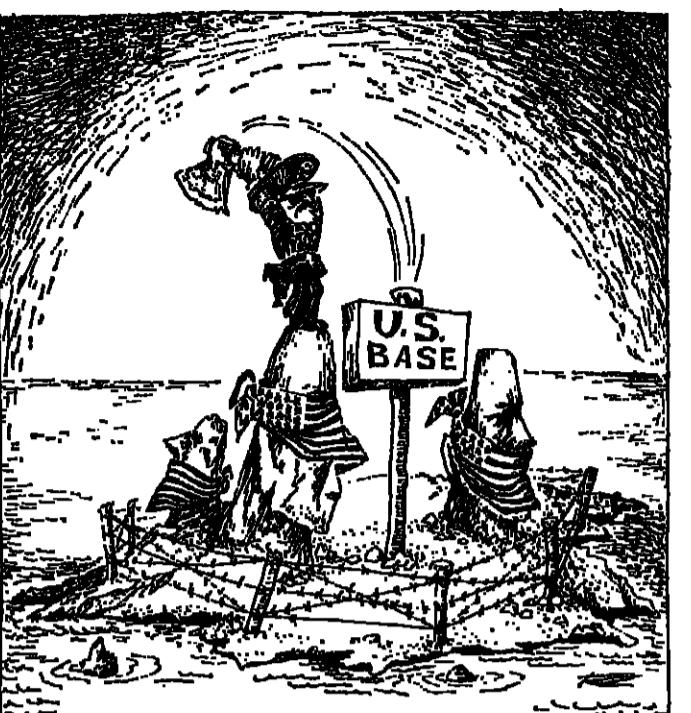
Last month Pakistani scientists held a successful test of an explosive device similar to that used in nuclear charges. American experts think that thus Pakistan has made a big step to possessing a nuclear bomb, the warheads points out.

Krytrons are produced by the world's only firm located in the town of Wellesley, Mass., USA, the EG and G Inc., and cannot be exported without US Department licences.

The problem of 'two Koreas' can be solved

Pyongyang. The unshakable position which the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take consists in the struggle against all and every intrigue aimed at perpetuation of the country being split in "two Koreas" and in a desire to solve the problem of unification by peaceful means at the negotiating table, said the DPRK's President, General Sec-

retary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Kim Il Sung. In an interview to the Japanese magazine "Sekai", he said that "in order to have a successful dialogue between the North and the South, the two sides must direct their efforts to create a situation favourable for this, and to confirm their sincere desire to find practical ways for unification.



Another Easter Island mystery.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybolko

West Germany steps up its military aid to Turkey

Bonn. The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has returned from an official visit to Turkey. Although the Chancellor has expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks he had with the Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the President Kenan Evren, the political circles in West Germany are disappointed with the results of the visit.

Although the visit seemed auspicious since an associated member Turkey is hitched to the Common Market, there are nearly a million and a half of the

Turkish gastarbeiter working in West Germany and both countries are partners in NATO, the visit was marked by profound discord.

One of the few tangible re-

sults of the visit has been ex-

pansion in the military coopera-

tion between the two NATO allies.

The West German visitor

has promised to increase West

German military aid in the next

year and a half from 130 to

180 million DM. However, from

helping Turkey to resolve its

economic problems this will

make them even more difficult.

Vladimir BRODETSKY



VIEWPOINT

From Alamogordo to apocalypse?

40 years ago the USA exploded the world's first nuclear bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico. That was on July 16, 1945, and within a few weeks the weapon went into action.

This development influenced the entire historical process thereafter — mankind entered the nuclear age. The very notions of war, security, existence and future changed, and progress threatened to turn into its opposite — destruction of civilization.

The atomic weapon, right from the very beginning, has had a strong opponent — the Soviet Union. The position of which has remained unchanged even after it was forced to develop its own atomic and inter-continental bombs...

In 1945, under pressure from peace activists, the USA and Britain had to conclude with the Soviet Union a treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater. But the treaty failed to include underground blasts and thus failed to stop the arms race. Between 1945 and 1961 the USA made 390 blasts, compared with 293 between 1945 and 1963.

In 1974 the USSR offered the USA to sign a treaty fully banning nuclear weapons tests. Washington agreed, only to immediately end and ban all nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet Union is not the only force working to end nuclear tests. In Japan there is a powerful anti-nuclear protest movement, which has almost reached its peak on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The tests are also

opposed by peoples in south Pacific, who are still pestered by the effects of blasts conducted there by the USA, Britain and France. West Europeans are concerned, too — the experience of many years proves that any new weapon developed by the USA is primarily brought to the continent, increasing the chances of turning it into a target for a retaliatory strike in case of conflict.

The campaign to stop the tests is growing stronger in the USA, too. An appeal to place a moratorium on explosions has been made by the director of the Washington Centre for Defense Information, retired Rear Admiral Gene R. La Roche. In response to his letter Mikhail Gorbachov stressed that the Soviet Union still favours such a moratorium begin on August 6, the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, or at any earlier date. Upon declaring a moratorium the sides could resume, with British participation, talks on complete ban of tests, something that the USSR has repeatedly urged the USA to do but in vain.

In 1977 the USA agreed to negotiate with the USSR a complete test ban (later they were joined by Britain). By 1980 the talks had solved practically all matters. A treaty text was formulated and only some technical details remained to be taken care of. But still the document was not signed, as the USA unilaterally suspended the talks. The Reagan administration charged that the treaty was unilateral. The talks were sabotaged, despite the fact that the Soviet Union honestly travelled its part of the road taking a constructive and flexible stand to help negotiate many pitfalls.

At the 37th session of the UN General Assembly the USA voted against a Soviet proposal to immediately end and ban all nuclear weapons tests.

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AIDING AND ABETTING TERRORISM

New York. The US House of Representatives has voted 1-1 on military support for the terrorist gang operating in Africa by abrogating the Clark Amendment. The "initiative" was previously supported by the US Senate.

While the Clark Amend-

ment was in effect (it was passed in 1978) UNITA, grouping

millions of dollars along CIA channels, using terror

sabotage to destabilize the

Government of the

People's Republic of Angola, now on this support we

revert to the Clark Amend-

ment.

The democratic transfor-

ation over the past few years,

to A. Garcia, have been

the most substantial changes in

the relations of the

republic

to the

developed capitalist

countries. The fight for genuine

independence is spreading

throughout the continent. At present a new Latin America is

emerging on the international

arena and its countries are in-

deed seeking the establish-

ment of equitable and just state-

relations and actively

defending the political and eco-

nomic rights of their people.

The Foreign Relations Min-

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Dunem, has said that Wash-

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action of the Regime

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revolution.

The problem of the region's

foreign debts, the issuing by

the US Government of licences

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says a letter distributed as

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The Soviet side believes that

the Commission should start

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This would serve as a practical

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

• A GRADUATION WORK — A MOBILE HOME FOR SHEPHERDS HEATED BY SOLAR ENERGY — PRESENTED FOR DEFENCE AT THE KAZAKHSTAN [A REPUBLIC IN THE EAST OF THE USSR] AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, WAS HIGHLY APPRECIATED AND RECOMMENDED FOR PRODUCTION. Every other student of Kazakh agricultural college is now engaged in research. Last year alone about 40 graduation projects of final year students were introduced on the farms of the republic.

• THE SECOND ONE-MILLION-KILOWATT UNIT OF THE ZAPOROZHYE ATOMIC POWER STATION IN THE UKRAINE IS NOW PRODUCING CURRENT. Less than seven months have passed since its first reactor went into operation. Over this short period of time 2,300 million kilowatt-hours of energy, generated on nuclear fuel, were added to the Single Power Grid of the country's European part.

• THE FIRST GRADUATES FROM KUVYBISHEV AVIATION INSTITUTE [A CITY ON THE VOLGA] — ENGINEERS WORKING ON OPTICAL QUANTUM GENERATORS — HAVE GOT ASSIGNMENTS TO THEIR JOBS. The Institute is one of the first in the country to train such specialists. Among its other graduates are engineers in laser thermal treatment, welding, cutting and alloying metals, as well as developers of industrial control laser systems.

**LASER HELPS
GROW CRYSTALS**

Soviet physicists have suggested the use of laser for growing various crystals, such as sapphire, ruby, and garnet. A small laser of low capacity is enough to obtain crystals in a few minutes.

The method of artificial cultivation of crystals has been known for a long time. There are many industrial factories for the jewelry and food industries, optics, electronics, and other branches. The new laser factory not only speeds up the process. It helps control them, i.e. develops crystals of different shapes and weight.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS
**MINOR NATIONALITIES
IN GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE**

More than one-fourth of residents in eight out of the 15 Soviet constituent republics represent nationalities who are not native to those places. In Kazakh, Kirghiz and most of the twenty autonomous republics such "outsiders" are more than half of the population. They all enjoy broad representation in government and legislature, writes the magazine "POLITICHESKAYA SAKHOBRAZOVANIE" (Political self-education). The deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are of 63 nationalities. Represented in the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics are nationalities who make up tenths and even hundreds of a per cent of their population. In the total Soviets, the percentage of deputies which are from nationalities, small numerically but having a statehood within the USSR, is, as a rule, higher than their proportion in the population. The percentage of deputies who are Khakass, Altayans, Balkars, Yakuts and Buryats is 1.5 to 2.5 times higher than their percentage of the country's residents.

Also represented in government and legislature are such nationalities which have no national statehood in the Soviet Union. Millions of Germans, Poles, Kurds, Koreans and people of other nationalities are fully-fledged citizens of this country which has become native for them. Among the deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics elected in February 1985, there are Bulgarians, Poles, Germans, Greeks, Uighurs, Kurds, Koreans and representatives of other nationalities.

COTTON PICKERS

Uzbekistan is a republic of hot sun and cotton, therefore the republic's key industrial branches serve the cotton-growing and processing industry. The republic is the country's major supplier of farm machines for this branch of agriculture. It boasts of leading research institutes, design bureaus and plants engaged in designing and producing machines for Soviet cotton growing. The main enterprises of this branch are the Tashkent, Uzbek and Chirchik farm machine plants, as well as Krasny Dvortsov. They manufacture cotton pickers, row-crop tractors, cotton seeders, cultivators, banking, polarizing and spinning machines.

Uzbek workers and engineers thoroughly thought over the development of the first cotton picker. After comprehensive tests, its mass production began on September 13, 1981. Since then many different models of reliable and easily operated machines have come down the plant's conveyor. Ordinary two-row tractors were replaced with the four- and six-row "Uzbekistan" machines. The plant has started the production of machines for long-fibre and seed varieties of cotton, as well as special tractors which pick cotton from the ground.

Today the Tashkent tractor plant annually turns out about 7,000 tractors of six modifications



used for picking more than 70 per cent of Uzbek cotton. The plant's output is much in demand in our country and abroad. Its machines are exported to Latin American, European, Asian and African countries.

BYELORUSSIAN SHALES ARE PROFITABLE TO DEVELOP

The combustible shales of Byelorussia are fit for profitable commercial processing. This conclusion was made by specialists who completed a major cycle of research within the framework of the republican comprehensive scientific and technical programme, "shales".

The reserves of the combustible stone, discovered in Belarus, are estimated at billions of tonnes, but its quality leaves much to be desired. Unlike the Estonians (a Baltic republic), the Byelorussian shales contain less organic substance which is scattered in the rock by small inclusions and so evenly that the product fit for "paving out" synthetic fuel.

The new type of fuel will help reduce or, at least, preserve for a long time and at the former level the amount of fuel brought in from beyond the

republic. This promises great economic effect, since transportation expenses on its delivery to Byelorussia now several times surpass the cost of extraction.

Intensification of land reclamation

Reclaimed lands totalling 12 per cent of the country's farmlands, yield more than a third of agricultural produce, including 100 per cent cotton and rice harvest, 75 per cent of vegetables, about 50 per cent of fruits and grapes. Over the past 20 years the area of irrigated lands has doubled, and that of drained lands almost trebled.

Land reclamation will play a major part in further intensification of agricultural production in the USSR. It is planned to build new hydrotechnical facilities, reservoirs, big canals in some southern districts of the country and redistribute part of the flow of northern rivers to cover the shortage of water sources.

The diversion of a part of the flow of northern rivers — the Caspian and Aray — make it possible to increase areas of irrigated lands between the Volga and the Don, and in the Northern Caucasus.

A project is being developed to channel part of the Siberian rivers to some 120 km north of the Urals, as well as Central Asia and Kazakhstan, in order to improve water supply to the inhabitants and industrial establishments.

New species of fauna

A big number of roses and red carnations have been brought to the Lake Baikal.

Scientists have calculated

more than 150 species of animals

and reproduction of the

plants in the Baikal area, a ban

of hunting, industrial gathering

of woods and berries, cul-

ture and survey work

in the area of Baikal.

GENETICIANS DESIGN PLANTS

It is now possible to design a cell and an entire organism out of separate molecules, Academician K. Sytnik of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences writes in PRAVDA. K. Sytnik, who is also director of the N. Khodoty Institute of Botany believes that science has approached the understanding of the mechanism of malignant growth of the cell, appreciate the genetic gift of immune reactions, and study the fine structure of animal and plant genes.

This and other genetic engineering discoveries have turned a biologist into a designer of genes and engineers of new, unheard-of organisms. It is known that such medical preparations as insulin, somatotropin, and interferon are now produced on an industrial scale out of bacteria with the corresponding human and animal genes.

Much has been done, yet today the rate of growth in the industry is hardly satisfactory. This has been pointed out in the Party's latest documents very straightforwardly, notes the paper. The technical level of the output and production in engineering does not meet present-day demands imposed by the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The scale and the character of the tasks facing engineering demand a profound transformation of its production and technological base.

That is why in the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) attitude to the entire engineering complex will be radically changed.

Capital investments in engineering will increase 1.8-2 times as compared with the previous five years. The money involved will be invested, first and foremost, in the modernization of engineering. Including the development of industries serving as the main catalyst in scientific and technological progress in such spheres as microelectronics, computer technologies, and manufacture of instruments.

In fact, of the entire engineering complex, they provide valuable initial material for selecting new types of plants.

MN INFORMATION No. 14, 1985

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Making fertilizers with water

Leningrad experts have developed an original technology for obtaining potash fertilizers which rules out the building, power-intensive mining and concentration mills. It is used for places like Turkmenia, a Central Asian republic, where the depth of mineral deposits is high. Seismicity makes it impossible to exploit underground minerals by traditional methods.

The new technology uses holes in the soil layer and columns of pipes are driven through them. Water drives the salt forms a brine which is pumped into the seam. The pipes' joints. By a special canal water is pumped down the surface and processed.

In summer by-products in potash solutions under sun rays in special basins in winter, under the influence of cold, the ready fertilizer becomes crystallized. Besides, no granulation is required. The salt is applied to the soil in the way the national emblem receives an additional benefit: extracting mineral fertilizers from the south — an area of developed farming.

The open-air works have a capacity of up to one million tonnes of fertilizers a year and considerably meet the needs of potash fertilizers which today brought to Turkmenia from other parts of the country.

The Festival torch is very

beautiful and elegant. Artist designer Boris Rogachov made it look like a blossoming flower. It is 67 centimetres high and weighs 1,200 grammes. There is a tunic in the golden bud on top. The middle part is hemmed with petals of the traditional tulip, the emblem of youth from the body, made of stainless steel, is saturated with grey-blue colour.

Staff members of the Lenin

and Technological Institute (named after Lensoviet) have ob-

tained special salts thanks to

which the flame's colour will be

bright red.

The ball will take place on

August 2, i.e. the last working day of the Festival. The delegations will attend it after debates and discussions and, on the eve of the Festival's conclusion will be

able to rest well and have a good time.

The ball means a festive mood,

says chief producer of the the-

atre A. Chetayevkin. We all

want the 2,000 young men and

women, who'll assemble in the

hall, to have the sincere feeling

of unity when it does not matter

what language your neighbour is speaking.

There are many surprises in

store for the guests. Not disclos-

ing the secrets of organizers I

will say that even the water

surface of the Moskva River will

be used. In the concert hall there

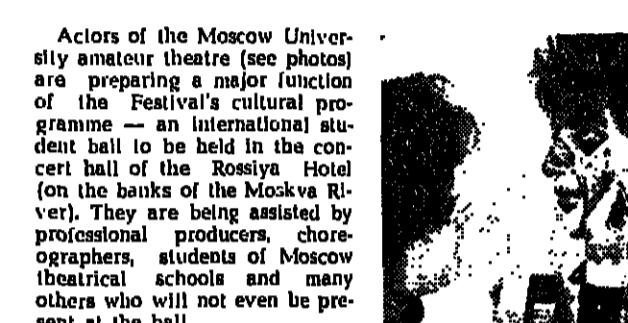
will be dances, games and vari-

ous numbers and everyone will

enjoy to the full.

Anna MITROKHINA

STUDENTS INVITE YOU TO A BALL



Actors of the Moscow University amateur theatre (see photos) are preparing a major function of the Festival's cultural programme — an international student ball to be held in the concert hall of the Rossiya Hotel (on the banks of the Moskva River). They are being assisted by professional producers, choreographers, students of Moscow theatrical schools and many others who will not even be present at the ball.

The ball will take place on

August 2, i.e. the last working day of the Festival. The delegations

will attend it after debates and

discussions and, on the eve of the

Festival's conclusion will be

able to rest well and have a

good time.

The ball means a festive mood,

says chief producer of the the-

atre A. Chetayevkin. We all

want the 2,000 young men and

women, who'll assemble in the

hall, to have the sincere feeling

of unity when it does not matter

what language your neighbour is speaking.

There are many surprises in

store for the guests. Not disclos-

ing the secrets of organizers I

will say that even the water

surface of the Moskva River will

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